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Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. 43

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Hongkong 1st April, 1908. 43

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Hongkong, 7th August, 1908. 761

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7.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
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9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
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Hongkong, 9th May, 1907. 47.

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Hongkong, 27th August, 1908. 52

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Hongkong, 27th August, 1908. 518

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Hongkong, 1st April, 1904.

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Hongkong, 26th August, 1908.

developing at tea trade with the Motherland and that it is proposed to cultivate tea in Uganda. These countries therefore would benefit by the discrimination, and Mr. FELL urged that it was the Government's duty to secure to the tea growers in the great Dependency of India and the Colonies, that the great market of England should be assured to them in the future. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, however, refused to assent to the proposal for reasons which he was careful to say bore no relation at all to his views regarding Colonial preference. The financial reasons against it, he said, were ample so far as he was concerned. He went on to say that, looking at the importation of China tea, as compared with the consumption of Indian and Ceylon tea, he did not think preference would make any very great difference, but in any case, if he felt inclined at all to levy a special tax as against the foreigner, he did not think he should begin with China, "for China in trade treated us very fairly." Mr. FELL only secured 34 supporters for his amendment while 251 voted against it.

This little incident gives rise to some interesting reflections. Down to fifty years ago China supplied practically all the tea used in the United Kingdom. India then was only just beginning to take lessons in tea-growing, and she was getting instruction from China. The first shipment of Indian tea to England, a parcel of 500 lbs., was made in 1838, and it took India over twenty years to bring her shipments up to a million pounds. Since then the industry in India has progressed by leaps and bounds, and to-day the tea sent to England by China represents but one-fortieth of the total quantity imported. The recent efforts of the China Tea Association in London to arrest this decline have evidently met with some measure of success, but it is extremely doubtful whether for many years to come China tea will regain its lost supremacy in the British market. It is not a question of public taste alone that decides this question. The statistics of the past few years show that the English taste has not been so thoroughly perverted as to make the prospects entirely hopeless for China tea. Sweet and substantial are the uses of advertisement. At no time since the competition became so keen has China tea been so well advertised as during the past few years. It has been recommended on medical grounds as well as on account of the delicacy and cleanliness of its flavour; and the growth in the consumption has demonstrated the value of the advertisement. Mr. MORSE, in his recent book on the trade of China, expresses the opinion that the market can never be recovered even by reduced prices. That statement, if based alone on the question of taste, might well be questioned in view of what has been accomplished during the last two years. But the China tea trade is handicapped by several other factors, and the Chinese Government, it may be hoped, recognises this. About a month ago instructions were sent from Peking to the Viceroys and Governors of provinces which produce tea, urging the necessity of steps being taken to improve the manufacture of the tea by the adoption of modern methods, and recommending the formation of an Association for the encouragement of the tea industry. But can "modern methods" be adopted in China? Mr. MORSE makes the following reference to this question: "India tea is prepared and fired by mechanical appliances, the use of which is possible only where, as in India, large plantations of a thousand acres or more, are under one management; in China all is done by hand, and no change can be made in a country where the individual cultivator has only a small patch of a very few acres, ten acres being a large plantation." Moreover, Mr. MORSE mentions that in twenty years of a declining market the tea shrubs have been left unpruned and uncultivated and it is doubtful if they can ever recover their old-time condition. And finally the author draws attention to the fact that while in India there is no tax on the production or export of tea, the Chinese fiscal system is "to tax everything in sight." There is not only an export duty which for forty-five years remained at Rs. 2.50 a picul (reduced since 1903 to Rs. 1.25), but on the way from the producing district to the shipping port there is levied a series of taxes, amounting on the average to more than Rs. 2.50 a picul for official tax, with something to be added for irregular levy and delay and loss of interest. "No industry thus burdened could compete with a rival free of all burden," adds Mr. MORSE. Now that the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce have the tea industry under their consideration it is to be hoped that these handicaps to the trade will not be overlooked.

Cholera is decreasing in the Philippines. Only 19 cases and 15 deaths were reported last Saturday from the four districts affected.

The Hongkong Gymkhana Club holds its fourth meeting at the Happy Valley this afternoon. The first race is timed to start at 4 o'clock.

Rear-Admiral Matusevitch, at present Commandant of the port of Vladivostock, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of Russia's Naval forces in the Far East (2).

A number of summonses under the new Public Health and Buildings Ordinances were heard before Mr. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday. Most of them were dismissed.

A coolie who picked up a deposit receipt on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for \$500 on the 23rd inst. handed it over to the police on the 27th. It looks as if he were honest.

At St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, to-morrow morning Prayer and Sermon at 11 a.m. will be attended, weather permitting, by the Church parade party of "F" Company, Middlesex Regiment.

Monday is the birthday of H. M. Queen Wilhelmina, and Mr. Boshuysen, the Acting Netherlands Consul-General, announces that he will hold a reception at the Hongkong Hotel from 11.30 to 1 p.m. on that day.

The burglars who entered the "Lucas Scientific Diamond Palace" on Wednesday night got away with about 2,000 pieces of jewelry. The value is estimated at \$2,500. No trace of the thieves has yet been discovered.

Another Chinese shopkeeper charged with a contravention of the Stamp Ordinance by failing to affix a five cent stamp when receiving a bill for over \$25 appeared before the Magistrate yesterday, but the hearing was remanded until to-day.

Just after the Supreme Court sat yesterday afternoon something went wrong with the electric fans, which were not repaired before the Court rose. Owing to the oppressive heat his Lordship again allowed the barristers to discard their wigs, a concession which they greatly appreciated.

Telegrams to the Japanese papers state that the New York Herald's propaganda to promote an alliance between China and America is ridiculed by other American papers. The statement alleged to have been made on the subject by Mr. Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister at Washington, has been contradicted.

Three Chinese just arrived from America by the "Empress of Japan" were brought before Mr. KEMP yesterday for being in illegal possession of arms and ammunition. The first, who had 1,000 rounds of ammunition and a rifle in his possession, was fined \$100, the second, who was found with a rifle, 500 rounds of ammunition and machinery for making cartridges, was also fined \$100, and the third, who had 200 cartridges in his possession was fined \$10.

The funds necessary for the construction of the first class hotel which Manila feels is necessary in view of its growth and importance have practically been raised. The Cabaneras American reports that 300,000 pesos has been raised by subscription by the directors of the company that is to float the new Luneta Hotel. This together with the P600,000 that is to be donated by the Insular government will just about make up the amount necessary to commence work. The plans are now being drawn by Architect Parsons.

The campaign against cheeky riosha coolies continues. Yesterday two Chinese Christians named Benjamin and Matthew Wong proceeded against two riosha coolies for demanding more than their legal fare, for assault, and for using abusive language. The coolies took out a cross-sabers for assault. The coolies' case was that the two men entered their riosha and kicked them on the back in order to keep up with a brother who was riding a bicycle. As they could not do this they dropped their riosha and in paying them their fares struck one on the nose and the other on the cheek. The story of the brothers was that when they got out of the riosha the coolies demanded more than ten cents, caught one by the sleeve and swung him round. In defence they struck out. Their brother on the bicycle did not ride ahead as stated, but behind. Mr. Wood, who heard the case, told the coolies that they did not get any more than they deserved, and dismissed both summuses.

By kind permission of Lt. Col. R. F. B. Glover, D.S.O., and Officers Commanding the Band of the Third Battalion "The Duke of Cambridge's Own" (Middlesex Regiment) will play the following programs of music during dinner at the Hongkong Hotel, this (Saturday) evening, 29th August 1908.

March—"Des Soldats de Bois," ... Enigma's "Valse," ... "May I have the pleasure," ... "Lucky Selection," ... "My Mimosa maid," ... Rubens Song, ... "Husband," ... Needham's "Overture," ... "Don Juan," ... Moran's "Two Step," ... "Mosquito Parade," ... Whitney's "Selection," ... "Bohemian Girl," ... Balfe's "Galop," ... "The Tourists," ... Freddie's "Regimental Marches."

God save the Prince of Wales.

DINNERS MEN.—Hors D'oeuvres—Anchovy and Olive Crostini, Soup—Mock Turkey Soup, Fish—Boiled Fish and Egg Sauce, Entree—Duckling Farci and Green Peas, Grilled Snipe on Toast, Chicken, Liver and Ham Patties, Curry, Lamb, Joints, &c.—Roast Ribs of Beef and Yorkshire Pudding, Roast Capon and Bread Sauce, Boiled Calf's Head and Brain Sauce, Cold Potted Corned Beef and Cucumber Salad, Sweets—Vermicelli Pudding, Chocolate, Ice Cream, and Finger Cakes, Tippy Cake, Desert—Coffee, Fruit.

Cholera is decreasing in the Philippines. Only 19 cases and 15 deaths were reported last Saturday from the four districts affected.

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.

ARGENTINE'S DEFENCE EXPENDITURE.

LONDON, August 28th.

The Argentine Republic is spending eleven million sterling on her navy and field artillery.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

LONDON, August 28th. His Majesty Francis Joseph, the Emperor of Austria, is ill.

THE PROPOSED JAPAN EXHIBITION.

TOKYO, August 28th.

It having been reported that there was some intention to postpone the Grand Exhibition which it had been decided to hold in Tokyo in 1912, the Council of Aldermen in the capital have addressed a petition to the Government against a postponement.

The petition states that the City of Tokyo has already paid to the Government a sum of 1,300,000 yen and has in other ways laid out a considerable sum of money in connection with the Exhibition.

BEUTER'S SERVICE.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, August 26th.

The Morning Post's Washington correspondent wires that it is reported on good authority that Japan has practically refused to assent to the American proposals to negotiate a new immigration treaty, and it is regarded as certain that in the event of definite failure of the negotiation an exhibition bill will be introduced into Congress in December.

The Japanese Government, as stated in a special Tokyo telegram published in our yesterday's issue, has declared the above statement to have no foundation in fact—Ed. H.D.P.]

MOROCCO.

LONDON, August 26th.

It is reported that Abdul Aziz refuses to abdicate, and that he intends collecting a fresh army.

Paris advices report that in political circles the situation in Morocco is viewed calmly. It is deemed necessary to avoid premature negotiations, and recognition of Mula Hafid, until he has previously obtained guarantees of his recognition under the Algeciras Act.

THE "TIMES" ON JAPAN.

LONDON, August 26th.

An article has appeared in the Times in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the first Anglo-Japanese treaty. In reviewing Japanese progress, the article concludes that Japan will go forward with the unflinching sympathy of Great Britain of whose friendship she has had so many proofs, and describes the creation of modern Japan as perhaps the most romantic and most brilliant episode of modern history.

THE KING AT MARIENBAD.

LONDON, August 26th.

M. Iswolsky, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Clemenceau, French Premier and Minister of the Interior, motored from Carlton to Marienbad where they lunched with His Majesty King Edward. The Rt. Hon. Sir E. Goschen, G.C.V.O., newly appointed Ambassador at Berlin, was also present.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

The recent decision of the Government to send \$3,000 relief troops to Indo-China was treated as a normal arrangement, but the Times draws attention to the fact that it is unusual to send troops through the Red Sea in full summer heat, and \$3,000 far exceeds the usual number of reliefs.

"The truth is," the journal says, "that the reliefs are to be applied to their full complement, which was never before the case." Though the Government has not confessed it has decided to reinforce the Colonial garrison, the act is applauded by the Times. A strong contingent of white troops, powerful enough if necessary to suppress unaided any attempt at revolt, will be always necessary to preserve the respect of the natives. It draws attention to the condition of the Colonial Army, which has suffered from official discrimination, while the reliefs to

allow this branch of the service to form a part of the Moroccan expeditionary force, has hindered the enlistment of adventurous spirits. It expects the new Governor of Indo-China will insist on the re-establishment of a garrison of 30,000 men, and that such a force cannot be maintained if the Colonial Army is allowed to become disorganized. "We are in order of importance the second Colonial Power of the world, and cannot dispense with the Colonial Army."

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, August 28th.

IN ADMIRALTY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE), WITH COMMANDER H. M. PENFOLD, M.N., AND CAPTAIN ROBINSON (NAUTICAL ASSESSORS).

INTERESTING SALVAGE CLAIM.

The hearing was concluded, of the case in which Chun Tak Loong and Co. sued Messrs. Butterfield and Swire and the China Navigation Co. Ltd., their claim being for \$10,833 held by defendants as payment for services rendered in connection with the stranding of the a.s. "Akashi Maru."

Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. J. Scott (of Messrs. Evans and Hartson) appeared for the plaintiffs, the defendants being represented by Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. J. Gedge (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master).

Sir Henry Berkeley, for the defence, referred to an entry in the engineers' log book of fine weather. He asked the Court to accept the engineer's explanation of the words, which meant that it was fine weather for the engine room. Any weather that helped the engine was fine weather for the engineers, and, as one of the deck officers said, the engineer would probably have made a very different entry if he had been going head to the wind. Apart from that there were facts before the Court which showed that the engineer could not have meant "fine weather" in the sense that there was no risk in a boat going between the "Yoohow" and the "Akashi Maru." There was the evidence of the officers of the boats as to the weather, especially when they were alongside the "Akashi Maru." The entry was a piece of evidence that could not be used to in any way minimize the evidence placed before the Court which entitled them to say that the services rendered were courageous, being carried out under circumstances of great peril.

His Lordship referred to part of the evidence which mentioned blue sky.

Sir Henry Berkeley—As to the blueness of the sky, that is a matter which has nothing whatever to do with the case. What you Lordship will probably desire to consider with the aid of the assessors is not the colour of the sky or the amount of cloud there is, but what was the state of the sea existing between the two vessels, and especially alongside the "Akashi Maru." It was there, of course, Counsel continued, that the living peril to life existed. What the crews of the boats did was to risk their own lives for the sake of saving life, and their efforts were successful. If the Court came to the conclusion that in fact life was saved owing to the efforts of those of the "Yoohow," then he would submit on the authority of the "Pacific" that, notwithstanding the fact that the vessel was a Japanese vessel, but inasmuch as part of the saving and life saving was effected in British waters, that the saving of life could be and must be taken into account in augmenting the amount to be allowed. At the moment of the peril the probabilities were that they would be ready to give the whole treasure to be saved, but the Court never allowed agreements to be imposed on people in stress. The amount of one half could not be in any case said to be unreasonable to ask in the circumstances. They were entirely on the knees of the gods in this matter and asked for a general expanse of discretion. Something ought to be added to the salvage award from the fact that they saved 136 lives. The value of the "Yoohow" and the lighters she was towing was \$350,000, and to be told, after diverging from his course and passing his ship and the lives of the crew in danger, that he was a robber and a pirate, was unfair to the captain.

Mr. Slade—To ask half is absolutely irrational.

The Colonial Treasurer sued Li Kam to recover \$524.75, and Mr. Denys, of the Crown Solicitor's office, appeared for the plaintiff.

Sergeant Michael Davitt was called to prove service of the writ.

His Lordship—Can this summons be served by a police sergeant?

Mr. Denys—Yes, my Lord.

His Lordship—Is there any special provision?

Mr. Denys—In out-of-the-way districts.

The Puisne Judge's clerk—Not without an order of the Court.

His Lordship—I don't think the order is good, but I will take the evidence.

Sergeant Davitt said he served the summons on the 13th instant by posting it at the defendant's house on Chulukok Island near Lantau.

Mr. Denys—I believe these summonses are authorized.

His Lordship—You may be right, but give me your authority.

Mr. Denys said he would produce his authority later.

A PRISONER SUED.

Mr. R. Harding appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, Ma Wai Nam, who proceeded against Cheung Man to recover \$3,833 money lent.

Defendant admitted that he signed the acknowledgement put in, but said there was a counter claim. He was one of the partners in a junk business. The junk was sold and he had not been furnished with accounts. He had a \$20 share in this junk.

His Lordship thought the defendant was entitled to an account.

Mr. Harding said if there was a counter claim he officers got special awards.

Sir Henry Berkeley—In any case of towage the officers and crew always get a portion whether they risk their lives or not. The "Aragon" is a valuable case when it comes to be applied to cases that are similar, but here the two cases are quite apart. Continuing, Counsel said he could do no more than put before the Court the facts which he considered entitled them to more than an ordinary award.

But shipowners would like to know where they were. If the Court gave such an amount as to make it not worth their while, they would probably not assist ships in distress.

His Lordship—The circumstances in the "Aragon" case were somewhat akin to the present, and the judgment given in that case proved thoroughly satisfactory. The assessor then was the agent of one of the large shipping companies here, so that shippers knew where they were.

and on August 3rd he paid him his wages. On the 15th of the same month he said he was going away, and on the 16th he asked for his wages. Witness told him he would be paid on the first of the following month, and plaintiff replied, "If you don't pay me I'll take out a summons." Then he left without cause.

His Lordship—Did he give any reason when he said he was going?—No.

Had he given any previous notice?—None.

Defendant's aman spoke to seeing plaintiff's wages paid. He was not dismissed, but when the mistress scolded him he said he would not stop.

Judgment was entered for defendant.

CANTON.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

August 27th.

OFFICIAL MATTERS.

The local Authorities have received a cablegram from the Board of Education at Peking requesting them to inform the public that all schools and colleges whether Government or private institutions must be under the control of the Literary Chancellor of the Province.

Viceroy Chang has received telegraphic instructions from the Central Government not to increase the export duty on native tea. The telegram states that this will encourage and stimulate the cultivation.

ELECTROCUTED.

About 7.30 p.m. on the 26th instant one of the employees of a fan-tan house situated in Wei Si Street whilst adjusting an electric lamp suspended over the centre of the fan-tan table happened to lay his hands on the wire where the rubber covering had been worn off. He was unable to release his hand and was burnt to death. A foki of the house who tried to release the body received such a terrible shock that he immediately dropped down senseless and was taken to the hospital.

KWANGSI REBELLION.

The merchants and the people of Kong How petitioned Viceroy Chang for compensation from the Government for damage done and loss sustained by them through the rebellion of the soldiers. The Viceroy replied as follows:—

"On receipt of telegraphic information that the soldiers at Kong How had rebelled I immediately despatched Admiral Li Tzuu with troops with orders to exterminate all the rebels. According to telegraphic reports sent to me from time to time by the various civil and military officials it appears that the rebels have been almost exterminated. The troops have captured and beheaded over 100 soldiers who had rebelled and only about 20 are at large. These have decamped to Cheong Chow and Yew Shan. I have given instructions to the military official to give pursuit and punish them."

According to the official report in hand the number of soldiers who rebelled on this occasion was a little over 100 and the shops and residences plundered and robbed by them numbered less than 30. I am surprised to find in your petition the statement that over 300 soldiers rebelled and that they pillaged over 1,000 shops and families. I am afraid you have purposely said this to make matters look more serious than they really are. However, I will give instructions to the Provincial Judge of Kwangsi to investigate thoroughly into the matter. In the meantime I will order the date for payment of compensation to be postponed to the 24th day of the 8th moon."

MACAO.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

August 27th.

FLOOD FUND BAZAAR.

This Bazaar has proved a great success, over \$50,000 having been realized. The principal supporters were, of course, Chinese, the most notable purchasers being the Lu and Chan families.

A DELAYED TESTIMONIAL.

Though it is more than three months since the departure of the late Governor Sir John Coutinho, the address which was prepared for him has not been forwarded to him, and neither has the silver cover for the address for which subscriptions were collected. The Local Senate has been strangely lacking in this duty, and it is only stating the obvious to say that the address should be sent round for signatures at once and despatched to its destination.

AN INTERESTING CEREMONIAL.

On Tuesday last a meeting in commemoration of the capture of the Pao-tai-leang fort by Vicente Nicollan de Mesquita, in 1859, was held in the Military Club ball room. Captain J. L. Marques eulogised the valour of the dead hero in the presence of a large audience which included a daughter of the deceased Colonel Mesquita. Of the thirty-six soldiers who volunteered to accompany the Colonel in the attack on the fort one is still alive, Senhor Luis do Rosario. The veteran, who is in his 90th year, was invited to be present, but he could not attend as he was not feeling well. Refreshments were afterwards dispensed to the guests.

EXPLORING IN CHINESE TURKESTAN.

News has reached Spain of the arrival of Dr. Stein at Khotan. The last letters received from the explorer himself, the "Pioneer" states, are dated June 4th and written while he was on his way to that place. Dr. Stein, having finished his winter and spring work which extended to the northern portion of the basin of the Tarim River, whose tributaries drain the Gobi Desert, started towards the middle of April on the 1,000 mile march back, mostly through the desert country and in rapidly increasing heat. In spite of all hardship, Dr. Stein is able to report himself and his survey assistant, Rai Lal, very well. By August he hoped to have packed his heavy train of collections and to start for Lhasa, en route to India. Dr. Stein has not done with exploration for, before moving to Karakoram, he speaks of visiting the unexplored portion of the high Kunlun range, which lies to the south of Khetan.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

A JAPANESE SUGAR TRUST.

The "Japan Gazette" translates from a vernacular paper the statement that a trust will shortly be organized between the Dai Nippon, the Yokohama and the Kobe Sugar Refining Companies, which are now holding negotiations for the purpose. The chief object of the trust is to raise the market price by 30 sen per 100 lbs. and it is understood that the annual profit of the Dai Nippon alone will amount to Yen 720,000 or thereabouts. The daily output of the Dai Nippon, the Yokohama and the Kobe now stands at 200,000, 50,000 and 29,000 bags respectively. It is stated that the Formosan branch of the Dai Nippon will be opened for business in November next, and that its daily output will also amount to 200,000 bags daily.

THE ANKUI CONCESSIONS.

Sir J. Lister Kaye's syndicate which secured certain copper mining concessions in Anhui province having taken into the concern one of the leading Japanese firms, it is reported that the Chinese Foreign Office refuses to recognize the arrangements on the ground that it was made without the knowledge or permission of the Chinese Government, and that as the time stipulated in the original agreement signed between the Wai-wu-pu and Sir J. Lister Kaye expired three years ago, the agreement is now invalid. The Governor of Anhui has telegraphed to the Wai-wu-pu protesting against the addition of the Japanese in the concession in any circumstances whatever.

STEAMERS SETTLEMENTS (BERTAM) RUBBER COMPANY.

The report for the year ended March 31st states that there was a profit of \$4,301, as compared with the profit for the period covered by the last accounts of \$1,744. In accordance with the programme laid down in the prospectus of the company, planting has been continued and over 100,000 additional trees have been planted during the year. The number of trees in tapping on March 3rd was 27,257, and the production of rubber was 39,734 lbs., giving an average of approximately 145 lbs. per tree, which is considered most satisfactory, more especially as a number of the trees have been tapped only for a portion of the period. The rubber produced has been of good quality and has been sold at an average price of \$3. 74s. per lb., as compared with \$3. 24s. per lb. in 1906 which is considered satisfactory in view of the considerable fall in the price of rubber which took place during the year. It is intended to plant a further 100,000 trees during the current year, and the directors state that during the two months ended May 31st the planting of more than one-fourth of this quantity had been completed. The output of rubber for the year 1906-9 is estimated by the manager at \$45,000 lbs., which estimate the directors consider to be conservative. A large increase in the crop of coconuts is also anticipated.

COMPETITION ON THE XANZIE.

A very unusual sight was seen the other day on the Yangtze just above Nanking, says the *China Times*. At one time nine river vessels were in sight, six down-river and three up-river steamers, all within a few miles of each other. There were two steamers belonging to the China Merchant Co., two Jardine Matheson and Co., two to the Ningsia Kissa Kiesha, one Greaves and Co., one to the French Company and one to Butterfield and Swire. This large number of steamers is an indication of the fierce competition for passengers and freight between Shanghai and Hankow, in which about thirty steamers are now engaged.

THE LAST TYPHOON.

A Marine Insurance note in the "Times" of the 29th ult. with reference to the typhoon at Hongkong says:—

The last typhoon at Hongkong experienced in September two years ago, resulted in some heavy claims, but, to judge from to-day's messages, the casualties in this case are scarcely likely to prove so serious. The opinion of the message is the statement that numerous launches have founded or gone ashore, for loss of power has shown that the principal cause of the destruction of these vessels is the breaking of the hulls.

ACCIDENT TO THE "PATROL."

It has been ascertained that the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company's cable steamer

Patrol came to grief at five o'clock on the morning of the 13th inst. while proceeding at full speed. There was a light breeze and the morning was clear. The Patrol ran up on a reef about a mile from the rock bank lighthouse.

THE DANGER OF MONOTONY.

The long distance man must go in for moderate muscular action, monotonously carried out indefinitely. In the word "monotony" lies the great danger of athletic. The human body does not take kindly to monotony. Muscles can accomplish marvellous feats, such as lifting great weights, if they have time to rest between the contractions. What we speak of as rest is that time of inaction of the muscles when the blood contained in it is carrying off the poisons which are formed in every muscle on contraction.

One of the chief reasons for the heart's increased rate of beat during exertion is that more blood must be carried through the muscles to supply them with the food they need for recuperation, and to carry off the poisons products formed during exertion. In any seat of prolonged muscular action the strain of hurrying off the poisons from the never resting muscles falls chiefly on the heart. The heart has to do more work than under normal conditions.

Like every other muscle, if given more work it increases in size. New fibres are formed, the walls become thicker, and the power of the organ is increased so that it may supply the amount of blood the muscles demand. As day after day this demand falls on the heart during training, etc., the heart, unless the athlete breaks down, becomes more and more powerful.

Naturally no harm results from this condition, for the whole output of strength available is constantly being used.

When, however, through forces of circumstances or advance of age the athlete gives up periodic training and its accompanying demand on his heart, there is no longer any use for the extra heart fibres. A smaller, less powerful heart would supply all the demands that an occasional Sunday walk or day's tennis might make upon it. Therefore, just as any other muscle will deteriorate and may undergo fatty degeneration if not fully exercised, so the hypertrophied heart of the athlete undergoes changes which leave him below the normal in heart efficiency when he has begun to go down the hill of old age.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LUNGS.

On the other side of the scale no one can dispute the magnificent lung development which athletic training, particularly long-distance endurance work, produces.

The tubercle bacillus finds its most suitable conditions for development in the apex of a lung which, through the physical lethargy of its owner, has never been fully developed. The lung to be at the highest pitch of health must be kept in continuous use. People who never exert themselves sufficiently to pump out thoroughly the air from the most distant cells of the large air-passages, and to do this in the best manner possible for the growth of consumption, should the germs of that disease ever reach the lung.

The lungs of the athlete escape this danger.

Once trained to the habit of deep breathing, which art he must learn if he is to excel in athletics, he has taken out the best natural insurance against lung diseases.

Speaking generally, if a man is of an energetic temperament, and is likely to go in for vigorous exercise all his life, and to keep practically "in trim" always, it is difficult to see how the benefits of severe physical training in his youth can be outweighed by its disadvantages. Such a man

SHIPPING NEWS.

LATEST SHIPMENT MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. str. *Nioki Maru* (Australian Line) left Manila for this port on the 29th inst., and is expected here on the 31st inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Sanuki Maru* (European Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 29th inst., and is expected here on the 31st inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Yamato Maru* (Australian Line) left Nagasaki for this port on the 24th inst., and is expected here on the 1st prox.

The N.Y.K. str. *Moyori Maru* (Bombay Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji on the 26th inst., and is expected here on the 3rd prox.

The N.Y.K. str. *Aoga Maru* (American Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on the 29th inst., and is expected here on the 5th prox.

The P.M. str. *Siberia* sails from Yokohama on the 29th inst., and will be due to arrive in Hongkong about 8th prox.

The Indo-China str. *Choucang* left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on the 26th inst., and may be expected here on or about 12th prox.

The I.G.M. str. *Prinz Waldemar* left Sydney on the 26th inst. at 9 p.m. and may be expected here on or about the 18th prox.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of China* left Vancouver on the 26th inst. p.m. for Hongkong via the usual ports of call.

The str. *Cygnaur* left Seattle for Hongkong via ports on the 26th inst.

The I.G.M. str. *Prinz Ludovic* which left here on the 29th ult. at noon, arrived at Genoa on the 27th inst. at 6 a.m.

SHIP ON FIRE AT ADEB.

The *Monastero Castle*, in which a fire was reported from Aden on the 29th ult., is a steamer of 4,757 tons, built in 1906, and owned by J. Chamberlain and Co. Fire was discovered in the engine of hemp, and, after steam had been injected, it was got under control. The steamer is bound from Yokohama to New York, and is insured for \$26,000.

NEW ORLEANS' FLOATED.

Information has been received at Singapore that the British steamer *New Orleans*, which went ashore some time ago in the Pulau Laut Straits, has been safely refloated, and is not the total loss that was expected. She was floated off by the Swedish salvage steamer *Protector* from Hongkong. The *New Orleans* was being patched up to be towed to Singapore.

WHEN MIDDLE AGE IS REACHED.

At the start one may say without hesitation that the immediate effects on an ordinarily healthy young man, who has practically reached his full growth, of going into a carefully modulated and scientifically controlled course of training are universally good.

Apart from the benefit which the mind and character must receive in all competitions where fair play is the first essential, the body receives great benefit from the increased functional activity which active muscular exercise entails.

Many of the internal complaints common to man are brought on through lack of strength in the tiny muscle fibres which are present in nearly all the important internal organs. The exercise which during a course of training will give the greatest power and strength to the muscles of an athlete's limbs will at the same time increase the efficiency of those myriads of minute strands of muscle fibres throughout the body whose importance we do not realize until, through one cause or another, they lose their strength and "tone" with grave results.

Granting, then, that the competitor at the Stadium has a greater immediate sum total of health than the onlooker of the same age, will he keep up this physical superiority through the rest of his life? The in jury of medical opinion undoubtedly seems to be that the athlete, if he has been sensibly trained, and has not noticeably overstrained his powers in his youth, has the best chance of a healthy and active old age.

Dividing athletic exercises into two groups, which may be exemplified by the jumper, hammer-thrower, or even the hundred yards man on the one hand, and the Marathon racer, swimmer, or sixty-mile cyclist on the other, it can be seen that the same conditions of physical strain do not apply to both.

Lightning nervous impulses which will produce a short series of rapid muscle contractions of maximum power are essential in the first group. Acute nervous sensitivity and nerve irritability must be present for success. In the second group, while of course nerve strain is great, endurance comes first in importance.

The bows were raised considerably after she grounded. The lights were extinguished to show that the vessel was not under control, and the engines were put full speed astern. She remained fast, however, and Marconi messages were sent to Singapore for assistance. The coral reef where the *Patrol* struck is about a mile from the light-house, and it is difficult to understand what the vessel was doing so close in. The passage is several miles broad and is said to be quite safe. The light, a very bright one, should have been picked up a good while before she struck. The reef is marked on the charts.

A GREAT SHOOTING RECORD.

Forty-one consecutive bulls-eyes. The *Daily Telegraph* correspondent at Bisley, writing on July 17th, describes a marvellous string of bulls-eyes with the match rifle, made at 900 yards by one of the Irish Elois Shiel team, firing in an individual competition. He says:—

I have had to write about record scores, but one has been made to-day which seems likely to stand—I had almost said for "all time"—unquestioned. In shooting at the "Elois" target at 900 yards with the match rifle, Mr. Maurice Blood, the famous Irish marksman, put on a full score of ten consecutive bulls-eyes. Under the rules relating to the shoots and "possibles," Mr. Blood continued firing at the range until he fell away from or missed the bulls-eyes. But he was evidently in the pink of form, for before he varied and got off the black he succeeded in piling on a score of another thirty-one bulls in all, the marvellous record was made today by Mr. Maurice Blood of forty-one consecutive bulls-eyes. Such a record has not before been made by a British (or any) marksman.

SULTANATE OF BRUNEI.

In answer to Sir E. Sassoon (Hythe, Oxf.), Colonel Seely said in the House of Commons last month:—The treaty with the Sultan of Brunei, which was signed in 1905, provides that the advice of the British Resident must be taken and acted upon in all questions in Brunei other than those affecting the Mahomedan religion in order that a similar system may be established to that existing in other Malay States now under British protection. His Majesty's Government therefore, through the Resident, controls the whole administration of the State, except where religious matters are concerned. The Resident of Brunei is also Resident of Labuan, which is now part of the Straits Settlements, and in view of that fact he draws a salary from Straits Settlements funds, a sum of £200 a year being paid from Imperial funds to the Straits Settlements in consideration of the services rendered.

The Sultanate of Brunei, which is the largest of the Malay States, has a population of about 1,000,000, and the Resident is responsible for the development of the country, and for the welfare of the people.

The Sultanate of Brunei is a small state.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printed Books, Bindings, &c., should be addressed to DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters to THE MANAGER, who is also responsible for all correspondence.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not forwarded for a fixed period will be considered as discontinued.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

ON the 31st AUGUST, the BIRTHDAY of HER MAJESTY QUEEN WILHELMINA, the ACTING NETHERLAND CONSUL GENERAL will hold a RECEPTION at the HONGKONG HOTEL from 11.30 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1908. 1240

WANTED.

BOARD and RESIDENCE with a Respectable English Family on one of the higher Levels. View of Harbour and quiet surroundings essential.

Apply—Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 29th August, 1908. 1241

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from THE CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd September, 1908, at 11 A.M. at the Central Police Station's Compound, SUNDAY CONDEMNED STORES, comprising:—

OLD METAL, A Quantity of DYNA-MITE and DETONATORS, ARMS and AMMUNITIONS, MARTINI-HENRY RIFLES; Also A Quantity of SILVER JEWELRY.

TERMS—As Usual: HUGHES & BOUGH, Government Auctioneers. Hongkong, 29th August, 1908. 1243

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY and POOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship "HAIMUN," Captain Robson, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 31st inst. at 9 P.M. A reduction of 20 per cent. on First Class Fares to Poochow, will be made during the Months of August and September.

for Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS, LARAIK & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 29th August, 1908. 1238

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship "LIGHTNING," Captain A. E. Gurnell, will be despatched for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 3rd Sept., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents. Hongkong, 29th August, 1908. 1239

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT), Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ and PORT SAID. Taking Cargo at through rates to the BRAZILS, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and ADRIATIC PORTS.

THE Company's Steamship "VORWAERTS," Capt. Bodnarz, will be despatched as above on or about the 25th September.

This steamer has splendid accommodation for passengers, electric light and carries a doctor. For information as to Passage and Freight apply to SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents. Princess Buildings. Hongkong, 29th August, 1908. 3

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG and SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "LIGHTNING," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 5 P.M. of the 31st inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of cargo from SINGAPORE AND PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their goods from alongside, such cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents. Hongkong, 28th August, 1908. 1239

NOTICE.

ALL PARTIES having PAYMENTS to make to, or CLAIMS against the estate of Mr. JOH. THYEN, deceased, late of Hankow, are requested to send full Particulars to the undersigned, not later than SUNDAY, 20th September, 1908.

H. LINDMEYER, Executor. Hongkong, 20th August, 1908. 1235

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FOURTH MEETING of the Season will be held at Happy Valley, TUESDAY (SATURDAY), 29th August, 1908, commencing at 4 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will be 31 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Post entries will be accepted for event No. 5.

REGINALD F. C. MASTER,

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer. Hongkong, 26th August, 1908. 1237

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Cunliffe, The Pioneer Experts
in PREMIUM Bonds.
Russell & Co.

10 & 12, Place de la Bourse,
PARIS
SECURITIES issued by
European Govts and
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To be purchased for cash or on the
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CUNLIFFE, RUSSELL & CO., being the oldest established firm of dealers in Premium Bonds in the world, offer advantages absolutely unequalled elsewhere. Bonds guaranteed, exceptional facilities for payment. Numbers checked after every drawing. Results of Drawings in English. Holders of drawn Bonds advised at once. Prizes collected free of charge. Bonds purchased "as is". Loans granted on Premium Bonds. Services continue until last Bond drawn. All transactions confidential.

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OLD VAT



THIS VAT WAS STARTED BY THE LATE ROBERT THORNE
OF GREENOCK AND HAS BEEN SOLD IN SINCE 1810.

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SOLE AGENTS IN
HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.
A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

As Supplied to the House of Commons.



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London Buying Agents

We offer you our services as buying agents for all or Continental goods, established in 1844, and during that period, our success is attested by making our customers' interests our first care. Five expert buyers with capable staff, in different parts of the world, with greater care every class of goods, giving our customers all the advantages of a large stock, and always, the requirements being rightly supplied at lowest prices and best discounts.

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A SAFE REMEDY

FOR ALL

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES

If you suffer from any disease due to an impurity of the Blood, such as whatever Skin Disease, you should first take the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this is the safest remedy known. It professes to do IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's
Blood
Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER
EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For SOREFOOT, BAD LEGS, SOURY, ECZEMA, BLOTHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS, BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, PIMPLES, SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES, SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE. This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warrantable free from either injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors are prepared to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRYED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT
UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

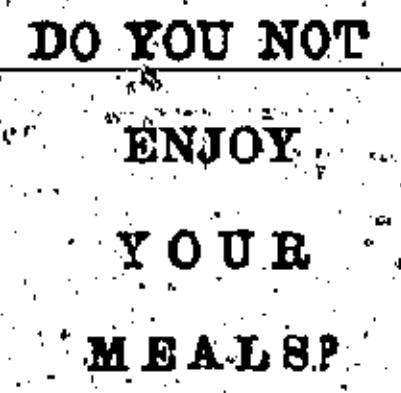
Mr. F. E. Lewis, 42, Bridge Street, Row, Chester, writes: "Just a line in favour of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I had cramps for seven months and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' —June 31, 1908."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes

[52]



DO YOU NOT
ENJOY
YOUR
MEALS?

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS
RESTORE THE APPETITE, STIMULATE
DIGESTION,
CURE DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND
STOMACH.

A MESSAGE OF THANKS FROM MOULMEIN.

Loss of appetite, a disinclination to take sufficient food at regular meal times, is a sure indication that the digestion is debilitated, that the stomach and other organs of the digestive system are not in proper working order. As a general rule, failure of appetite is accompanied by other disturbing symptoms—there is a sense of general uneasiness, a feeling of depression and of insufficiency to meet the demands of daily life, the sufferer is afflicted with Indigestion, Constipation, Flatulence, Sick Headaches, and other ailments.

It is a mistake at such times to attempt to find a cure—as so many people do—in purgative medicines. These may give some temporary relief, but they cannot cure, and the persistent use of them is debilitating and injurious in the extreme. What is needed is a Tonic—something which will restore to the stomach and other digestive organs the strength they have lost, and which at the same time will give a fresh supply of vitality to the whole system.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are just the one medicine pre-eminently qualified to do this, because they are the most perfect Tonic yet discovered, because they permanently strengthen all the organs of the body by giving them a fresh supply of rich, red, health-restoring blood, and because they have stood the test of twenty years, and during that time have earned the heartfelt thanks of tens of thousands of sufferers whom they have cured of disordered digestion and the many ills resulting therefrom. Here is what one cured sufferer, Mr. P. Sharp, Schoolmaster of 93 Upper Main Road, Moultain, Burma, has to say:

"I was for a long time subject to SICK Head-aches, Giddiness, and Loss of Sleep, due to the sedentary habits contracted by my profession as a tutor," writes Mr. Sharp, "but being advised by a friend who had himself derived great benefit by these Pills—had, in fact, been restored to health and vigour by them—procured some of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from the New Medical Hall here in Moultain, and I am glad to say I am now quite well, and entirely free from my old complaints.

"What I find remarkable in these Pills is their efficacy in expelling foul secreted matters which have long lain—persistently annoying—in the stomach, and which other pills, potions, and draughts have failed to remove. They also act as a cordial to the spirits. On several occasions I have administered Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to my children with very satisfactory results."

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AUTHOR OF 1,000 HYMNS.

PATETHIC INCIDENT AT ST. PAUL'S
CATHEDRAL

A white-haired old man of 83 sat in St. Paul's Cathedral one night last month, his eyes filled with tears of pride as 3,000 children sang a well-known hymn. The hymn was "There's a friend for little children," and the old man was Mr. Albert Midland, writer of the well-known words.

The occasion was a special service for London children belonging to the Ragged School Union. Over 100 schools were represented, and it is hoped to make the service an annual one.

A special sermon, in simple language, was preached by Dr. Jocelyn, Bishop Conductor of Jamaica.

"This is a proud moment for me," said Mr. Midland to a reporter. "I have come up from my home at Newport, Isle of Wight, specially to hear these thousands of dear little ones sing my hymn, and it is an affecting occasion. On February 7 next it will be just fifty years since I wrote the words, and since then they have been translated into about twenty languages. To-night they are being sung to the setting of Sir John Stainer. In all, I have written quite 1,000 hymns, of which 700 have been printed. The knowledge that the little ones are so fond of my hymn is a great joy to me, and the invitation to be present to-night, despite the long journey at my age, was irresistible."

TURKEY'S NEW ERA.

SULTAN'S DECLARATION.

Considerable disappointment was felt at Constantinople at the time of the London Fras, which at first doubted the efficacy of the new regime and the application of the Constitution.

Evidently, says a Constantinople correspondent, the remarks were written under a misapprehension as to the real situation, and ignorance as to its solid foundation, which includes the whole population—Moslem and Christian, officials and the army—all determined to observe the Constitution, which has come to stay, the only fear being the possibility of action by the Balkan States, which it is now the duty of the Powers to restrain from any movement.

The Constitution using the remedy and solution of the Macedonian question.

Whilst recognising the danger, the people are taking matters too much into their own hands, as, for instance, the dismissal of the Minister of Police, as soon as he was appointed, owing to a newspaper attack. This is acknowledged as a proof that the people are determined to have Ministers of spotless character.

The only fear is that should their exaggerated demands meet with refusal, it may produce a conflict. Zekki Pasha, the Grand Master of Artillery, and the Inspector of Military Schools, has been dismissed for refusing permission to the students to join in the demonstrations. Halil Muhammed has been arrested by the committee and confined at Adrianople. This shows the strength of the committee in the provinces where they have full control. Perfect tranquillity prevails. The public debt revenues from the provinces are coming in with great regularity. There is an intention to diminish army expenditure by reducing the term of service to two years and admitting Christians.

The full owing is the text of the Sultan's declaration to the Sheikhs of Islam:

"I have been made very happy by the thanks of my people. I swear, and adjure you to declare in my name, that I will execute to the letter the Constitution which I have granted to my faithful people. Nobody can stop me. The Sheikhs of Islam added: 'I inform you that this declaration has been made with the Sultan's hand on the Koran, and that his Majesty declared that all useful reforms will be made when required.'

ENGLAND AND INDIA.

THEN AND NOW.

Forty years ago, remarks the Times, India was thought to be England's chief glory. The British administration of three hundred millions of people was regarded as a triumph of justice and organisation. To-day, India is regarded as a responsibility, sometimes as an anxiety. Recent events, the unwonted outbreak of violence and the evidence that some portions of the population are in a ferment of sedition, have set one or two Anglo-Indian pax at work to depict or discuss the present state of the country. This essay on "The Unrest in India" is contained in the Quarterly Review. It is the work of one who has personal knowledge of India. It is worth reading, even though its effect on the spirits is depressing, by all those of our countrymen, and they are happily not a few, who try to keep before their minds the large aspects of national action. The spread of hostility to British administration is shown to have been both rapid and far-reaching. But the writer does not put it all down to blunders made by the Indian Government to defeat the system.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AMERICA MARU, Japanese str., 3,460, W.E. Palmer, 23rd August—San Francisco and Shanghai; 26th August, Mails and General Toy Kinen Kaisha.
DOUGLASS, British str., 28th August—Canton.
JOHNSON, German str., 353, J. J. Jansen, 28th August—Hafniong August 23rd, and Hohow 27th, General—Johsen & Co.
LIGHTNING, British str., 2,125, A. E. Gentles, 28th August—Calcutta and Singapore 23rd August—General—David Sasseon & Co., Ltd.
MANDATO MARU, Japanese str., 4,104, Sakamoto, 28th August—Kuchinburi 23rd August, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
MAURITANIA, British str., 1,844, W. G. Hall, 28th August—Sandakan 22nd Aug., Timber and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
TAMING, British str., 1,245, A. Somerville, 28th August—Manila 25th August, Sugar and General—Butterfield & Swire.

CLEARANCES
AT THE HARBOURMASTER'S OFFICE
28th August.

Korea, American str., for San Francisco.
Repubbli, German str., for Hafniong.
Ruba, British str., for Manila.
Tjinkai, Dutch str., for Shanghai.
Yingchow, British str., for Amoy.

DEPARTURES.

28th August.
BENGLOE, British str., for Singapore.
CHATHAM, British str., for Newcastle.
CHONGMING, British str., for Canton.
GLENNOLE, British str., for Amoy.
HAIKAN, British str., for Coast Ports.
KOWSUN, German str., for Tsingtau.
MERRICK, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
PAKIAK, German str., for Swatow.
SWALLEY, British str., for Durban.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. Lightning reports: Moderate S.W. monsoon corresponding sea and fine weather for Paracels, thence to port moderate to light North Easterly winds, smooth sea and showers.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

August 28th.
MODERN DOCKS—Haihing.
WILSON DOCKS—Songon, Laihang, H.M.S. Whiting, Julepolis, H.M.S. Robin, U.S.A. Albatross, Japan, Shunkei, Onyang, COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS—Pocahontas, Iyo Maru.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Steamship
"JAPAN," Captain J. G. Olifent, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 31st inst., at 4 P.M., instead of as previously advertised.

This steamer has superior accommodation for passengers, and is installed throughout with Electric Light, and carries a duly certified Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1908. 1204

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS
LIMITED

FOR LONDON, HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship
"FLINTSBIRE,"

Capt. G. C. Cundy, R.N.R., will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 31st August, at 5 P.M.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For Freight and Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1908. 1093

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON,
AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT,
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,
PLYMOUTH AND LONDON

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL
AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"DELHI,"

Captain J. D. Andrews, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay &c. on SATURDAY, the 5th September at NOON, taking passengers and cargo for the above port in connection with the Company's "Mongella," 10,000 tons, from Colombo passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France &c. Tea for London (under arrangement will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding to Marseilles and London, other cargo for London, &c. will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "Egypt," due in London on the 17th October, 1908.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The content and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to F. J. ABBOTT,
Acting Superintendent.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1908.

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE
RATES OF EXCHANGE
AT HONGKONG.

FOR DEMAND-DRASTS ON BOMEY
On the Day Preceding the Departure of the
British Mails from the Year of the Closing
of the Indian Mints to the Free Coinage of
Silver.

FROM 1893 TO 1905.

ALSO
RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD
LEAF, BAR SILVER, FROM 1900,
and other Useful Information.

PRICE: \$1 CASH.

On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or
Local Booksellers.

5

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k" nearest Hongkong "h" midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m" and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION.

VESSEL'S NAMES.

FLAG & CO.

BRETH.

CAPTAIN.

FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO.

TO BE DESPATCHED.

LONDON, HAMBURG & ANTWERP	BRIT. STR.	G. C. CUNDY, R.N.R.	SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.	ON 31ST INST., AT 5 P.M.
LONDON, HAVRE & ANTWERP	BRIT. STR.	T. DARKE	MCGREGOR BROS. & CO.	TO-MORROW
LONDON & VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	BRIT. STR.	J. D. ANDREWS, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. CO.	ON 5TH SEPT., AT NOON.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE &c.	BRIT. STR.	H. S. BRADSHAW	P. & O. S. N. CO.	ABOUT 9TH SEPT.
DUNKIRK, ANTWERP & HAMBURG &c.	GER. STR.	K. W. KOTZKE	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	ABOUT MIDDLE OF SEPT.
HARVE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS &c.	GER. STR.	D. DEIN	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	ON 20TH SEPTEMBER.
HARVE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS &c.	GER. STR.	SCHWINGHAMMER	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	ON 4TH OCTOBER.
MARSEILLES, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	FR. STR.	V. HOF	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	ON 18TH OCTOBER.
MARSHES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	JAP. STR.	V. SALLIER	MESSEGERIES MARITIMES	ON 1ST SEPT., AT 1 P.M.
MARSHES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	JAP. STR.	K. HOMMA	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	ON 2ND SEPT., AT D'LIGHT
MARSHES, HAVRE & COPENHAGEN	JAP. STR.	A. KEITH	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	ON 16TH SEPT., D'LIGHT
MARSHES, ANTWERP & HAMBURG, &c.	GER. STR.	DEIN	MELCHERS & CO.	MIDDLE OF SEPTEMBER.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, &c.	GER. STR.	PETER	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	ON 11TH SEPT.
TRIPOLI, &c., VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	AUS. STR.	G. MEINERS	MELCHERS & CO.	ON 9TH SEPT., AT NOON.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	AM. STR.	H. BEDNARZ	SANDER, WIEDE & CO.	ABOUT 25TH SEPT.
NEW YORK	AM. STR.	V. VALZEL	SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.	ON 19TH SEPT.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	BRIT. STR.	Y. ISHIKAWA	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	ON 23RD SEPT.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	BRIT. STR.	BOYD	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	ON 5TH SEPT., AT 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE, WASH., &c.	JAP. STR.	G. S. LAPRAK	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	ON 11TH SEPT., AT 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA, VICTORIA & JAPAN	JAP. STR.	G. W. ELDY	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	ON 1ST SEPT., AT 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE, WASH., &c.	JAP. STR.	T. SAKINA	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	ON 2ND SEPT., AT 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	GER. STR.	J. MINSEN	MELCHERS & CO.	ON 10TH SEPT., AT 5 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	JAP. STR.	T. HARRISON	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	ON 2ND OCT., AT NOON.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	JAP. STR.	V. MCCLYMOND-LIDDELL	MELCHERS & CO.	ON 3RD SEPT.
VLADIVOSTOK	JAP. STR.	T. SURGE	MELCHERS & CO.	ON 15TH SEPT.
YOKOHAMA AND KOBE	DAN. STR.	J. G. OLIFANT	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	ON 8TH SEPT.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	JAP. STR.	H. ERASER	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	ON 2ND SEPT., AT NOON.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	JAP. STR.	T. HARRISON	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	ON 5TH SEPT., AT NOON.
JAPAN	DUT. STR.	P. NALIN	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	ON 5TH SEPT., AT NOON.
CHING-WANG-TAO, JAPAN, AMERICA, &c.	BRIT. STR.	J. DARDEN, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	ON 1ST SEPT., AT NOON.
TIENTSIN VIA SWATOW, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	BRIT. STR.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	ON 2ND SEPT., AT 4 P.M.	
TSINGTAO, CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG	BRIT. STR.	T. G. OLIFANT	ON 31ST INST., AT 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	BRIT. STR.	G. GIRARD	ON 31ST INST., AT 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BRIT. STR.	H. G. WALKER	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	ON 2ND SEPT., AT NOON.
SHANGHAI VIA NINGPO	BRIT. STR.	T. H. BIDE, R.N.R.	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	ON 2ND SEPT., AT NOON.
SHANGHAI	BRIT. STR.	M. WINKLER	P. & O. S. N. CO.	ABOUT 3RD SEPT.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	BRIT. STR.	C. DEWERS	MELCHERS & CO.	ON 4TH SEPT., AT NOON.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	BRIT. STR.	M. B. LAKE	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	ON 10TH SEPT., AT NOON.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BRIT. STR.	W. W. COOKE, E.N.E.	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	ON 8TH SEPT., AT NOON.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & YOKOHAMA	BRIT. STR.	M. MULLER	P. & O. S. N. CO.	ABOUT 12TH SEPT.
SHANGHAI	BRIT. STR.	J. JURRIANSE	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	ON 16TH SEPT., AT NOON.
ANPING VIA SWATOW, & AMOY	BRIT. STR.	J. ICHI	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	ON 2ND SEPT., AT 10 A.M.
TAMSIK VIA SWATOW & AMOY	BRIT. STR.	I. FUKU	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	TO-MORROW, AT 4 P.M.
AMOY, MANILA, CEBU & ILOIO	BRIT. STR.	G. H. PENNELL	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	ON 1ST SEPT., AT 4 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	BRIT. STR.	ROTSON	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	ON 31ST INST., AT 2 P.M.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	BRIT. STR.	R. W. ALMOND	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	ON 2ND SEPT., AT 9 A.M.
MANILA	BRIT. STR.	A. W. O. WALTERBRIDGE	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	TO-DAY, AT NOON.
MANILA	BRIT. STR.	T. MEYRICK	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	ON 1ST SEPT., AT 4 P.M.
MANILA	BRIT. STR.	E. RODGER	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	ON 5TH SEPT., AT NOON.
MANILA	BRIT. STR.	S. J. PAYNE	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	ON 11TH SEPT., AT 4 P.M.
LOONGSAM	BRIT. STR.	F. SEMBIL	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	ON 2ND SEPT., AT 4 P.M.
KAITONG	BRIT. STR.	E. J. TADD	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	ON 1ST SEPT., AT 4 P.M.
BORNEO	GER. STR.	A. E. GENTLES	MELCHERS & CO.	ON 2ND SEPT.
LAISAN	GER. STR.	DAVID SASSON & CO., LTD.	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	ON 3RD SEPT., AT NOON.
ACONCA	GER. STR.	C. DEWERS	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	ON 12TH SEPT., AT 3 P.M.
LIGHTNING	GER. STR.	FOORSGANG	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	ON 4TH SEPT., AT NOON.
MOYORE MARU	JAP. STR.	T. TAKIMI	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	QUIK DESPATCH.
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FOR FURT

SAN HOI, THE BOXER.

[BY CHARLES J. H. HALCOMBE.]

San Hoi was a farmer's son; but weeks of rainy, scorching weather had transformed the usually fertile plains of Pechili into an arid wilderness, and there was a want for agriculturists. So this 'Celestial' rustic, who was a young man strong of limb and brown of body, had repaired to his native town of Yu-tchou, carrying with him the few strings of copper cash which he had saved since the last New Year.

Bad times had come upon him and his numerous clan, which proudly counted many generations of honourable ancestors; all farmers and field labourers, who had toiled in the neighbouring plantations and had left behind them comfortable homesteads and stainless reputations; and loud were the lamentations now heard for the hair of the elders had grown grey and their eyes dim since a famine like this had gripped the land.

With a large sun-hat-like straw hat upon his head, and clothed in light and loose garments of blue damask, leaving his legs bare with straw sandals upon his feet, and a palm-leaf fan and a packet of rice-cakes in one hand, and a staff of joss-sticks and a teapot in the other, San Hoi made his way to the local temple, where he was going to propitiate them, and pray for better times.

It was a very ancient building, and was held in proportionate veneration by the Yu-tchoumen; for the shades of their forefathers—when not overlooking domestic affairs—were supposed to linger about that ancient fan and minister to the wants of the deities enshrined there. The exterior of the building was embellished with coloured stucco work, the roof being surrounded by sky-dragons, rampant and wriggling and other mythological monsters; while questionable-looking serpents—probably offspring of the jealous earth-dragons—were climbing towards them up the granite and marble pillars which supported the overhanging eaves of the roof.

On arriving at this sacred edifice, San Hoi ascended its broad flight of stone steps—which was flanked and guarded on either side by a huge Kylin: a ferocious-looking species of dragon holding in its jaws a red ball; and, having gained the terrace, left his sandals there and reverently entered the main hall which was lighted dimly by a few candles and a gorgeously-decorated lantern.

An air of mysticism, intensified by tenuous clouds of blue smoke which circled above the flitting forms of two grey-robed priests and diffused odours of garo and sandalwood, pervaded the place, and out of the surrounding gloom awful, sinister faces, supported by hideous bodies, glared at the worshippers as he lighted some joss-sticks and humbly crawled towards the benevolent Kwan Tam, the Goddess of Mercy—a repulsive-looking hag with staring eyes and contorted body.

Placing his votive offerings of tea cakes and copper cash before this benevolent deity, San Hoi seemed to suddenly collapse upon the stone pavement, against which he repeatedly knocked his head, evidently deriving much consolation from these religious exercises, and in the mean time muttering prayers and incantations, which however, did not cause the merciful goddess to relax a muscle of her diabolical face which was turned towards the door as if in expectation of more visitors.

After a long and invoking heavenly blessings upon his honourable ancestors, his kindred and his unworthy self, this devout son of Han rose to his feet and, having lighted and placed in position the remaining joss sticks, made his way out of the temple.

"Have you had your rice?" was the customary greeting he received from a burly-looking individual, named Ah Fat, who was lolling outside an opium den.

"I have had a bowl of congee," replied San Hoi, "it is all one can now afford in these bad times."

"Yes, the times are bad," said the man, who was a runner from the Ta-tao's Yamen, "and they will grow worse unless these foreign devils—by their accursed arts—have caused this famine—are allowed to remain in the land."

"I have heard," remarked San Hoi, "that the gods are offended with us because of our tolerating these people and these missionaries, who..."

"Who bring death and discord into our midst," interposed Ah Fat, "for they cast spells upon our women folk and they steal the eyes of our young children for the purpose of making their powerful medicines."

"Do they really do that?" asked San Hoi with righteous indignation.

"To be sure they do, and worse than that," growled his companion; "and unless we rise up and exterminate them, root and branch, they will not only ruin our people but grab our country. Why should they grow fabulously rich while we grow so miserably poor?"

"Why, indeed!" returned San Hoi with great fervour. "But how are we to turn them out?"

"It can be done," said the wily rogue with all assurance. "You must come to the Yamen to-night. My good master has invited the Itcho-chuan (Boxer) Brotherhood to hold a meeting there and great things are to be done."

With a flippant air, the apparently unscrupulous rustic made a secret sign to the runner.

"Hai-ya!" cried that burly rogue, slapping him cordially upon the back and leading the way to the nearest tea-shop. "The Boxers must not sheathe his sword, except in the body of an enemy."

That evening at eight o'clock San Hoi took himself to the Yamen which was situated in a large square. Numbers of his fellow Boxers were breaking up the broad steps and into the outer courtyard which was paved with cobble-stones and flanked by servants' offices.

It was with feelings of mingled awe and curiosity that he entered those portals; and being fearful lest he should unwittingly give offence to any of those grizzled, who basked beneath the sunshine of official favour, he made humble obeisance to anyone whose legs were not actually bare, and brown like his own; and when he was suspicious of being in the vicinity of a petty mandarin or when pie-sheep had looked above the bobbing heads of the assembly, he at once prepared to go down and grovel in the dust.

Keeping well in the centre of the crowd, he moved forward with open-mouthed wonderment into another courtyard which was paved with red tiles and ornamented with large bowls and vases containing rare flowers and dwarfed trees, and where porcelain-tiled roofs and yellow dragons elicited subdued exclamations of surprise and admiration.

Passing through the gilded gateway of a narrow transverse building with double roofs and stucco work decoration they entered a park-like enclosure which appeared to the vulgar gaze like unto Paradise. Here miniature landscapes, artificial lakes spanned by artistic bridges, and small temples and pagodas, enchanted the eye, and portly white and red-bottomed mandarins waddled about like prize turkeys and in the most gorgious attire now and again condescending to smile their bonbons upon parties of obsequious rustics who at once prostrated themselves upon the ground, being quite overcome by the espeial marks of favour.

Suddenly San Hoi espied his acquaintance of that afternoon, who, with other minions of the Ta-tao's numerous retinue, was marshalling the guests who were provided with seats, while coolies brought them cups of warm Samshoo and sweet cakes, the former refreshment soon loosening their tongues and causing them to express the popular sentiment of the day.

"Down with the foreign devils—drive the devils from the land!" were the vituperations San Hoi heard as he took a seat among the rest of the people and listened to marvellous account of English savagery committed by the white-faced Christians; and at length his blood grew hot with warm wine and vindictive resentment, and he shook his clenched hands and uttered loud threats against the hated fang-qua.

"I am ready—give me a gun!" said he; and while he wiped his brows and drank wine from egg-shell cups, he looked about and espied the fitness of official patronage.

Then a portly old gentleman with drooping moustaches and vulpine cast of features, and clothed in richly embroidered robes, and attended by well-apprised tapers and tinsel, drew near the merry-makers, who were apprised of his coming by the blowing of horns and the beating of gongs.

Down went the shaven pates of the horde, even to the ground; and the smiling-faced old gentleman, who was the Ta-tao, coughed thrice and then read aloud an Imperial Edict which called the members of the Itcho-chuan Society "loyal and honourable subjects of the Sublime Son of Heaven" and cordially invited them to go to the Capital and assist the Imperial troops in driving out the hated foreigners. Arms and presents would be given them; and, as an earnest of what was to come, His Excellency "the loyal and faithful Ta-tao of Yu-tchou" was to distribute largesse.

A deep murmur of approval came from the cringing Yu-tchoumen, who did not attempt to rise until they felt and heard the pleasant sound of falling money: they then rose up as one man, and, winding their queues about their heads fought and scrambled for the coins so liberally showered upon them.

Then more tamshoo was consumed; and, when the moon rose, the great gates of the Yamen were thrown open and out of them marched the "loyal and faithful legion of Boxers," each carrying a gun. And at their head strutted the redoubtable San Hoi who shouldered his weapon right gallantly and talked of doughty deeds to his friend, the runner who carried a large executioner's sword, by virtue of which—for it had sent more than one Yen-tchou to the happy hunting-ground of his forefathers—he halted them in the square and put them through a few floggings before they were allowed to sleep for the night.

Next morning, after burning silver paper and incense before the rude tablets of his ancestors, which were placed in a little niche in the front room of the cottage, San Hoi knelt before his sorrowing parents who blessed him and, with grave misgivings, watched him depart. But the young man was full of hope and ambition; and promised to return soon with many flocks of silver.

Then gun in hand, he repaired to the temple, but instead of prostrating himself before the Goddess of Mercy, he laid his weapon upon the altar in front of Kwang Tai, the ghoulish God of War, before which he knelt many times, asking of him strength and courage to fight against the spoilers of his country. Having done this, he shouldered his gun and made his way to the Yamen square where one hundred and fifty able-bodied men of his clan were congregated.

Large was again distributed among them; and then Ah Fat the runner, appeared before them in a bright red coat at the same time yelling and leaping and waving his great sword in the direction of Peking.

"San-ton! Fan-qua! San-ton! Fan-qua!" shouted the new recruits who now moved off on their march to the Capital, headed by their Captain, Ah Fat, who, being promoted from Yamen-runnner to the command of a regiment of recruits, was ripe for any mischief.

Through the town and out into the country, he led the Yu-tchoumen; and while they were passing along a narrow path through the paddies-fields, which had just been flooded from one of the few remaining wells, they saw an old white-haired Elder of the town approaching them with a large bundle of wood upon his back.

That evening at eight o'clock San Hoi took himself to the Yamen which was situated in a large square. Numbers of his fellow Boxers were breaking up the broad steps and into the outer courtyard which was paved with cobble-stones and flanked by servants' offices.

Of course they all splashed into the mud and stood, and so hopelessly while the old man passed: for a Son of Han always shows due respect to the aged.

"By the Great Kwang, ye look brave soldiers," chirped the patriarch, drawing his wrinkles with an expansive smile as he passed slowly and laboriously along that ragged line. "I'll go too and get me a gun and follow ye, I will."

This mightily pleased the rustics, and with a loud roar of laughter they trilled off in high glee. Well ahead of them, marched San Hoi, who now and again looked back towards the home of his childhood—the quiet old place which he was never to see again. For only one of that company ever returned to tell the tale: and that one was the blustery Ah Fat with the big sword. He rose up fit and whole from sleep of slain when the enemy had gone and the roar of the Tientan had been fought. For he was far too young to die.

FASHIONS AND FANCIES.

DRESSES AT HENLEY.—SUN-BONNETS AND SUNSHADES.

The prevailing mode in London are not very adaptable to country purposes, and it is interesting to see how the summer outfitts now being prepared try to compromise between comfortable utilitarianism and the smart. Directress lines. Henley always affords an admirable view of these compromises, and year after year the result is the same—that for river and country wear simplicity is the best policy. The true river girl never fails to remember that her costume has to last all day. It is one thing to be rightly dressed at noon on the river; and another to look orderly and well returning in the evening.

HINTS FOR THE SUMMER GIRL.

A good rule is to avoid foppish, which get crushed and then look anything but ornamental. Linen should be chosen with care, the stiff kinds crush very easily. Firm sylph is admirable material; it is soft, and yet has a certain amount of substance. Stripes are fashionable, and have the pleasant quality of looking fresh longer than plain materials. It is a good plan to have a river hat of the same material as the dress, mounted on many tilted frills of plain white or coloured muslin, and tied round the base of the crown with velvet ribbon in a darker shade. There is quite a power in uniformity of colour, which every girl would do well to study. If a whole costume is designed in one key, it has many chances of success; and it does not follow that it need be monotonous, for there are many tones in every colour. Then a sharp touch of brightness will finish it admirably. In choosing bows, shoes and stockings for river wear, tall girls whose feet are proportionately large, will find it wise to select a bronze tone rather than a yellow, and to eschew open-work stockings in favour of plain, unembroidered ones. These may be thin at one like; but open-work or embroidered ornamentation is only to be recommended where attention can safely be drawn to them members.

THE HENLEY GIRL.

The Henley Girl is famous over the English-speaking world. She is the English summer-girl at her apothecary, and if she has not launched a thousand ships, nor burned the topless towers of Ilium, she has at any rate started a thousand pens, and moved a thousand brushes over as many canvases. She has a keen eye for form and colour, and is not content to picture-sit against a commonplace background—she keys her background to the tone she wishes. One of the prettiest boats at Henley this week is a slender oak-coloured punt, lined with polished pine in its individual shades of primrose. The cushions are in several shades of tan, brown, and blue. On the bowsprit a fan collar, with a pale blue sash, guarding a flourishing pot of marguerites in a blue jar. The young man who paints is in white, with a tan hat-band, and the sunburned.

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How to BE BEAUTIFUL.—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Charnante, Lait Charmant and Special Skin Tonic and Pouder Charnant will enable you to do it. Her Specialities for the Skin are the study of life lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.

622.

This pretends to follow the simple-made lines of real things, but it is wired and curved, and frilled out of knowledge—made of fine Macchin lace, or of printed chiffon—the beauty that perishes. Moreover, it is trimmed with velvet and gold flowers of silver or gold ribbons, or other such sophisticated garniture. It is set on handseam, and is obviously meant to be worn on an elaborate arrangement of puffs and curls. These hats are anomalies. They miss the beauties of both town and country, are as foolish, but not nearly so pretty as the "dairymaid" and "shepherdess" hats that bloomed in the Petit Trianon.

SUNSHADES AND IN-TOU-CAS.

The policy of uniformity has led to many people having sunshades made of the same material as their country grows. This is very often a successful plan, particularly as sunshades at this summer are so small. The smartest, of course, have the handle where the female used to be. A pretty idea is to have a cluster of flowers just above where the hand holds the sunshade, half-hiding the hand, and crowning the parasol when it is opened. Roses and carnations are a favourite combination, or cherries, both fruit and blossom. Dark silk shades are always useful, as they serve the purpose of umbrellas in a shower. But they should tone with the dress, and have a bunch of ribbons instead of flowers.

X. and Z. in the Globe.

THE ART OF RULING A WIFE.

HOW TO MAKE A WOMAN HAPPY.

"The Books of To-day and the Books of Tomorrow," gives over the signature of "Carolyn Shipman," a guide for newly married men.

Some of the rules are appended:

Keep up the illusion. Don't settle down too obviously to married life. Be as eager to please her as you were before marriage. Remember that the new life, which to you is merely an episode, is to her a complete revolution of thought and habit—an undivided country. Make allowances for her. Tell her occasionally that you love her. She knows it, but she likes to hear it. She can't always take it for granted.

Start in the way you want to continue. Particularly in affairs of the purse. Never humiliates her by making her ask for money. Have a definite understanding at first. Money brings the discord that causes most family bickerings out of tune.

Be thoughtful in little things. A single rose may perfume a whole day.

Tell her your sorrows as well as your joys. Two can bear trouble better than one. She is your wife, not your sister, and she loves you.

You owe it to her. She may develop more power and grace with the knowledge.

Learn to bear with her occasional tears.

Don't embarrass her by adverse criticism of any kind before people. Make it a curtain lecture if it must be.

Don't forget to kiss her good-bye.

Make her feel that she is the only woman you have ever loved. This is very important. Don't tease her and then refuse to be teased yourself.

Treat her like a comrade and a friend, but never forget that she is, above all, a woman, who needs your utmost sympathy and protection.

Above all, keep up the illusion—if you can. It is worth while.

The Henley Girl is the only woman you have ever loved. This is very important. Don't tease her and then refuse to be teased yourself.

Treat her like a comrade and a friend, but never forget that she is, above all, a woman, who needs your utmost sympathy and protection.

Above all, keep up the illusion—if you can. It is worth while.

A HOSPITAL NURSE.



Nervous Disorders, Exhaustion, Overwrought Nerves.

Over and over again clever and capable people find themselves without a scrap of energy to do the work that is offered them, and this actually was the predicament of a skilled and experienced hospital nurse, who tells us she was so prostrated by nervous exhaustion and overwork, that had it not been for the abundant energy and nerve force she derived from Phosferine, she must have refused a most desirable appointment. Our correspondent states that whenever she feels her work getting 'too much' for her she braces up her system with a course of Phosferine; such an assurance from a trained hospital nurse is practical evidence of the unfailing efficacy of Phosferine in all nervous disorders. There is proof—absolute proof, from the Royal Families of Europe, from great doctors like Dr. Gordon Stables, M.D., C.M., from famous singers like Caruso, athletes so renowned as C. E. Fry and Apollo, proof final and conclusive that whatever nervous disorder they suffered from, Phosferine cured it, however exhausted the system was, Phosferine *renewed* and increased their energy and vitality.

Cured Outright.

A Hospital Nurse writes:—"On several occasions I have derived great benefit from taking Phosferine. The last time after nursing a near relation through a long and trying illness, I was thoroughly exhausted and run down, and the slightest exertion made me painfully tired, but even one bottle of Phosferine worked wonders, the distressing symptoms disappeared, and I can now walk miles without experiencing any feeling of fatigue or weakness. In other respects I have found Phosferine an excellent tonic and restorative for overwrought nerves, and in any derangement of the nervous system it is a remedy that I can confidently rely upon to fulfil all that it claims to accomplish. Particularly for the long hours and careful attention that I must necessarily devote to my cases, the best preparation is a course of Phosferine, as in this way I obtain sufficient energy to carry out the most exacting work without feeling any ill effects."—April 29, 1908. (Name and address on request.)

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A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

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J. R. M. SMITH,
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Hongkong, 22nd August, 1908.

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D. TOHDOW, Manager.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1908.

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JOHN ARMSTRONG,
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Hongkong, 14th May, 1908.

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